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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOURTH.—The race for the Derby yesterday resulted in a dead heat between St. Gatien and Harvester.

PLACARDS.—Placards threatening the Czar have appeared in Moscow.

TREATY.—The treaty with the African International Association has been annulled by England and Portugal.

COMTE D'HAUS.—Much damage has been done by floods in Spain.

STORY.—The story that the Count of Paris was at the dinner given by Mr. Morton is denied.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate a bill was reported concerning a pension upon all persons who served three months during the war and have honorable discharges.

MEXICAN PENSION.—The Mexican Pension bill was further considered.

HONORABLE.—The House passed a bill for the printing of 100,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1884.

CONFERENCE.—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was adopted.

THE HOUSE.—The House Committee on Elections decided to report in favor of Chalmers in the Chalmers-Manning contested election case, and in favor of Wise in the Massey-Wise case.

DOMESTIC.—A number of delegates to the Republican Convention arrived in Chicago.

ACCOUNTS.—Accounts with the Penn Bank were overdrawn more than \$1,200,000.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS.—Heavy defalcations are suspected.

MAIL COACH.—A mail coach, containing three passengers, was robbed near Helena, Mont., on Tuesday.

POKED.—A sudden turn in Chicago yesterday.

W. V. McDONALD.—W. V. McDonald was instantly killed by falling 100 feet upon the rocks at Niagara.

SENATOR HENRY B. PAYNE.—Senator Henry B. Payne's private secretary thinks that Payne will be nominated for President if Tilden declines to run.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference closed in Philadelphia.

THE BISHOPS.—The Bishops of the Catholic Province of Maryland met in Baltimore.

A LETTER.—A letter was received from Hiram Sibley adding \$88,000 to his former gifts to Cornell University.

THE GREENBACKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Greenbackers' National Convention met in Indianapolis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the report that an order for the arrest of James D. Fish had been issued.

ARGUMENT.—Argument was heard regarding the writ of prohibition against Professor Dwight.

THE DIRECTORS.—The directors of the Metropolitan Opera House were re-elected with one exception.

OVER A HUNDRED.—Over a hundred lawyers were graduated by the Columbia Law School.

THERE WAS.—There was an increased attendance at the horse show.

CONTRADICTION.—Contradictory statements were made about the diseased cows in Blissville.

DR. WILLARD PARKER.—Dr. Willard Parker's will was filed.

W. J. STILLMAN.—W. J. Stillman lectured before the American Institute of Architects.

THE CAPITAL.—The capital of the Irving Fire Insurance Company was reported to be impaired to the extent of \$12,000.

GOLD.—Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412 1/2 grains), 84.98 cents.

STOCK.—Stock opened lower and continued to decline all day, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.—The weather observations indicate partly cloudy, followed by colder, clearing weather.

TEMPERATURE.—Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62°; lowest, 40°; average, 53°.

PERSONS LEAVING TOWN.—Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.—The DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

THE CLANS.—The clans are fast gathering at Chicago, and of course all sorts of speculations are flying about in regard to the outcome of the Convention.

THESE AND MUCH OTHER INTERESTING RELATED MATTER ARE SET FORTH IN OUR DISPATCHES.

A GREAT MANY NEW-YORKERS FIND REST AND RECREATION AT JEROME PARK.

ALL SUCH WILL REAP GREAT SATISFACTION FROM THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SPRING MEETING WHICH IS GIVEN ON ANOTHER PAGE.

THE PROMISE OF A BRILLIANT SERIES OF RACES WAS NEVER BETTER.

A PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC EDITOR IN OMAHA HAS THOUGHT IT NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN THE ATTITUDE OF THE RECENT NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION ON THE TARIFF ISSUE.

HE SAYS THAT THE SENTIMENT OF THE CONVENTION WAS "OVERWHELMINGLY FOR CONSERVATIVE ACTION AT CHICAGO."

OF COURSE THE PHRASE "CONSERVATIVE ACTION" AS HERE USED MEANS SITTING ON THE FENCE AND SAYING NOTHING IN PARTICULAR IN AN IMPRESSIVE MANNER AS POSSIBLE.

A QUESTION HAS ARISEN IN THE BOARD OF EXERCISE OF THIS CITY GROWING OUT OF THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

THE BOARD MADE SOME APPOINTMENTS A FEW DAYS AGO.

BUT IT IS CLAIMED THAT SINCE THE APPOINTEES WERE NOT SUBJECTED TO THE EXAMINATION PROVIDED FOR IN THE LAW, THAT THEREFORE THEY ARE NOT RIGHTFULLY IN OFFICE.

THE COUNSEL FOR THE BOARD HAS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES DO NOT APPLY TO SUCH APPOINTMENTS, BUT MR. MORRIS OF THE BOARD EVIDENTLY DOES NOT AGREE WITH HIM.

well to have the point promptly settled beyond a peradventure.

When Decoration Day was established the fear was frequently expressed that the commemoration would not long survive the war. But now, twenty years after the surrender at Appomattox, it is to be generally observed with scarcely any abatement of the old patriotic feeling. The metropolis, as usual, will pay a fitting tribute to the heroic dead. We print to-day some interesting particulars in relation to Friday's parade, and present entire the programme for the evening.

For a great many years the steam plough has threatened to supersede the horse plough. But when last heard from the latter still held its own in the face of the fact that the former had demonstrated its superiority for certain kinds of work. Interest in the subject will be revived by the experiment that has just been made in Dakota. A traction engine was harnessed to eight ploughs and set to work. The result was of a nature to indicate that it is only a question of time when the horse must go, so far as ploughing in the great fields of the West is concerned.

Ladies who have a habit—and it is a bad one—of going about on shopping tours with their purses in their hands within convenient reach of pickpockets, will be rejoiced to hear that one of the light-fingered gentry who yielded to temptation in April last has received a severe sentence at the hands of justice. His name was Michael Sullivan. He snatched a purse from a lady's hand in Fifty-third-st. Yesterday he was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years and six months. It is well. It would also be well if ladies would exercise a little more prudence. It would be a good idea for some society leader to introduce the fashion of wearing the purse or other receptacle for money in the inside of a stout pocket.

Mr. Morton's offence against French Republicanism proves to have been of the most trivial character. He introduced one of his guests to the Comte de Paris, and did not consider it necessary to inform an officer who had served on the Northern side in the Civil War and had written the best military history of that conflict. The introduction seems to be the only ground for the preposterous charge made by the Paris press that Mr. Morton has acknowledged the sovereignty of the Comte de Paris and conspired with monarchial Pretenders against the Republic. The remarks of Mr. Labouche's journal on the fantastic pretensions of certain members of the American colony in Paris may not be unjust, but the importance of this "diplomatic incident" has evidently been grossly exaggerated.

A dispatch from Washington conveys the news that it is the general impression at the Capital that Mr. Blaine's prospects of securing the Presidential nomination have steadily improved during the past few days. Several veteran Democrats and therefore unprejudiced political observers, who doubtless have carefully studied the political situation, are confident that he is going to succeed. The reported change in his prospects for the better is to be attributed to a change in the figuring in regard to the Southern delegates. In nearly all the tables that have heretofore been prepared, practically the entire Southern vote has been allowed to President Arthur. The feeling now is that such calculations were unwarranted, that a large number of the delegates from the Southern States prefer Mr. Blaine, and will be found voting for him. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are aware that the general tenor of our special dispatches from the South ever since the election of delegates began is in accordance with this feeling.

**UNITE THE PARTY IN NEW-YORK.**  
We take it for granted that the National Convention will desire to unite the Republican party in New-York. If it can clear away forever the bitter feeling that has existed between "Stalwarts" and "Half-Breeds," between Garfield Republicans and Grant or Conkling Republicans, it will do more for the permanent good of the party than can be done in any other way.

The nomination of Mr. Blaine would heal this division, and unite the Republican party, as no other nomination could. This is the deliberate conviction of those who advocate it here, and the facts which lead them to this belief ought to be carefully considered.

In the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention, elements hitherto widely separated were found co-operating heartily. Districts and counties which have been "Stalwart" by decisive majorities from the very beginning of differences in the party selected Blaine delegates with scarcely any opposition. Nor was this because the old-time leaders of opinion were ignored. On the contrary, it was because many of them were active and hearty in urging Mr. Blaine's nomination. Where are now the strong men who were for years Mr. Conkling's most ardent and effective supporters? Ex-Senator Platt supported the nomination of Mr. Blaine with zeal; ex-Governor Cornell and many others of note held the same position; and of the "Old Guard" of Stalwart leaders, Mr. Warren, of Buffalo, is almost the only one of the foremost rank who has zealously supported Mr. Arthur. It was not an accident that delegates favoring Mr. Blaine were elected from the district so long represented by ex-Senator Conkling. The fact that Mr. Conkling himself favors the nomination of Mr. Blaine has since become known, and General Grant is understood to prefer him next to Senator Logan. The truth is that the old bitterness of feeling has almost completely passed away, as respects Mr. Blaine, and a large proportion of the leaders and voters who composed the Stalwart army of old would to-day rather see Mr. Blaine elected than any other candidate whose name will be presented in the National Convention.

It is not necessary to say that the nomination of Mr. Blaine would be gratifying to the Garfield Republicans. The straight way to a thorough union of the party was marked out when such leaders as Collector Robertson on one side and ex-Senator Platt on the other were found working together heartily for the same nomination. Nor is it the fact that President Arthur's most influential friends would be offended by the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The truth is that they seriously doubt, in their own minds, whether it would be wise for the party to nominate the President, and while they are warmly attached to him, and feel that his conduct has deserved praise, they are not anxious to have thrown upon them the responsibility of so conducting a campaign in this State for his election as to prove that his nomination was the wisest that could have been made. Should the Convention decide otherwise, there is likely to be no bitterness on their part to prevent a loyal and hearty effort for the success of the party.

No other nomination can unite the Republican party of this State so thoroughly as that of Mr. Blaine. Any nomination must encounter some personal antagonisms. But private grudges become insignificant when the great elements into which the party has so long been divided can be heartily reconciled and thoroughly

fused. Attempted dictation, by those who profess to carry "the independent vote" in their pockets, and threats of bolting if either Mr. Blaine or President Arthur should be selected, have done much to pave the way for hearty union of sincere and loyal Republicans. "I am holier than thou" has become nauseated to all Republicans, whether Half-Breeds or Stalwarts. The charge that nine-tenths of the Republicans who prefer Mr. Blaine or Mr. Arthur are fond of vice or lacking in sense, and that the one-tenth only are patriotic and pure, has brought reaction. The designs of the free trade cabal are understood and resented. Those who have preferred strong men do not care to have them set aside for some unknown nonentity. Mr. Blaine's real greatness, and his remarkable personal popularity, help to make him a candidate upon whom all the elements and leaders in the party in this State can unite, and with such union success is clearly within reach. The sure way to carry New-York is to bring about that union, upon a candidate whose protective record and whose personal popularity with both help to strengthen the Republican party.

## HOW TO MAKE NEW-YORK SURE.

A fact worth serious consideration seems to have escaped the notice of many delegates to the Chicago Convention. New-York has been a sure Republican State in Presidential contests since the war, only when the tariff question has been sharply involved.

The anti-slavery issue, with a powerful desire to escape from Democratic free trade, gave the Republicans 50,000 majority in 1860. In 1864, with all the patriotic feeling which the war aroused, the State was saved by the soldier vote with a bare majority of 3,800 for Mr. Lincoln. In 1868 General Grant lost the State by 10,000. But prior to 1872 there had been tariff agitation in Congress for more than a year, as there has now; free trade Democrats and some Republicans had insisted upon "reform," and some reduction of duties had been made. The free trade Democrats in large number refused to vote for Mr. Greeley, and the Republican majority was 53,000. In 1876 the tariff issue was evaded by the cry of administrative reform; no prior agitation had brought the question home to the people; and Mr. Tilden carried the State by nearly 33,000. But in 1880 the threat of a "tariff for revenue only" became the main issue; the workmen in their shops and mills were thoroughly aroused about it, the Republicans gained so surprisingly in the manufacturing centres that many, even to this day, assert that fraud must in some undiscovered way have swelled their vote, and the State gave General Garfield 21,000 majority. Detailed comparison of gains at the chief manufacturing centres makes the lesson still more impressive. And the same lesson is taught by Congressional elections, ever since the war. New-York is a sure Republican State only when the tariff question is pressed sharply upon the attention of voters, and thousands of workmen support the Republican party in order to save their industries from prostration.

Is there any candidate who presents this issue sharply in his own person; whose public record and whose zeal and power in the advocacy of protection for home industry would force this question upon the attention of voters, and whose nomination by the Republican party would instantly command the confidence and evince the enthusiasm of friends of the protective system? If there is, he is the candidate whose nomination should make New-York a sure Republican State.

## BROWN ON THE UTAH BILL.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, holds that the Utah bill now pending contains unconstitutional provisions, but he has not fortified his position by attacking the morals of New-England. His assertions on that subject have been staple with the Mormons from the beginning, but they are not in the nature of sound reasons for legalizing polygamy. It may be admitted that there are many things in monogamous communities which are wrong. There is a consensus of opinion upon the evil of loose divorce laws, for example, and earnest efforts are being made to remedy that evil.

Those who believe in monogamy look upon polygamy as precisely such an evasion of a moral problem as would consist in an attempt to do away with theft by abolishing the right of private property. Monogamous government cannot suppress immorality, but it makes it illegal and disgraceful, and so discourages and checks it. Polygamy pretends, on the other hand, to eliminate immorality, but it does so by virtually striking the word out of its dictionary. In other words, it legitimizes that which monogamy inhibits, and so it gets rid of a difficulty by sacrificing the moral sense of its votaries. The difference between Mormonism and Americanism is, substantially, that the former debases the moral standard so low that every body may reach it; while the latter sets the moral standard so high that the evil-doers are outlawed. This is a vital difference, for it signifies that the first system is degrading and the second elevating. Mormonism tends to drag all down to the level of polygamy. Americanism tends to lift all up to the level of an ideal monogamy.

For these reasons the attack of Senator Brown upon New-England was irrelevant and futile, and had no real bearing upon the question at issue. Polygamy can never be defended in that way, and neither can monogamy be made to appear a failure by showing that all the world has not yet been educated up to the moral level which it marks and occupies.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

It is said that since the Roosevelt Committee made its report the gambling-houses have been reopened and are running as if nothing had happened. The difficulty of suppressing gambling has often led to suspicious concerning police fidelity, and during the Roosevelt inquiry some suggestive testimony on that head was brought out. But it does not seem to be sufficiently realized that to explain the persistence of the gambling establishments two things have to be assumed: first, a class of professional gamblers; second, a large class of habitual players at gambling games. In other words, it must be understood that the gamblers' real strength lies in the fact that they supply a well-defined want; and it is the existence of this want, that is to say the existence of a widespread taste for gambling, that renders it so hard to suppress the practice, and that makes it worth the while of the gamblers to break the law, to purchase immunity by bribes, to go to great and constant expense in many ways. There is, in short, a public which supports gambling, and it is this public which must be reached before it can be possible to do more than drive the professional gamblers into concealment for a time.

But how is this gambling public to be reached? The object of course must be to conquer the passion for gambling, and how can such a conquest be hoped for while gambling is a far more extensive and dangerous character is recognized by society as a perfectly legitimate occupation? It is impossible for the community that indorses Wall Street methods to take a firm or consistent stand against the petty speculation in games of chance, nor can such a community assume a moral tone when descendant

ing upon the evils of gambling in any form. Every one sees that the attempt to draw a distinction between the two kinds of gambling is really frivolous and futile; that it is straining out the gnat and swallowing the camel. The obvious fact is that the man who deals in "futures" on the "Street" is just as much a gambler as the man who "coppers the ace" at faro, and it makes no moral difference whether dollars or millions are concerned. Wall Street is, moreover, a great national school of gambling, and its influence in cultivating the passion for what is euphemistically called "speculation" is a thousand fold greater than that of all the so-called gambling games in the country.

Now if it is a good thing that men should so employ their faculties and means, if it is a legitimate business to deal in fictitious values, if the kind of course which fills the journals with defalcations, frauds, thefts, embezzlements, bankruptcies and suicides is one which ought to be encouraged and approved, then there can certainly be no particular harm in a little faro, or draw-poker, or seven-up, and it is a mere affectation to interfere with these amusements. To stop the latter and applaud the former is, moreover, preposterous. Wall Street gambling does more mischief in ten years than the other forms of gambling do in one year. The other forms are little more than annexes to it. Spectators in the daytime are gamblers at night, quite naturally, and the one form leads to the other almost as a matter of course.

But because this is so we cannot make fish of one and flesh of the other. Gambling is gambling, whether it be done at the Stock Exchange, on the curbstone, or over a green cloth; and the world realizes this, no matter what futile attempts may be made to put the things into different categories. It may be that the common passion for gambling in some form is as yet too strong and prevalent to be attacked successfully. But certainly no useful preparation can be made for reformatory movements by ignoring the actual state of the case, and pretending that while one form of gambling is immoral and against public policy, another and infinitely more harmful form is a praiseworthy and meritorious pursuit. The public are not deceived by such subterfuges, and such subterfuges only weaken their moral sensibility and give them a contempt for reform doctrines.

## A BAD BILL.

Senator Vest has reported favorably from the Committee on Territories a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission by the President to run and mark the boundary line between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of Texas. This bill is part of a scheme already commented on by THE TRIBUNE, which has been agitated for many years, and which has for its object the spoliation of Indian lands. The State of Texas issued more land scrip than it could redeem, and it now seeks to rob the Indians of a part of their territory in order to satisfy the demands of its own claimants. There is no shadow of justice or equity in the pretence that the State has any title to the land which it is sought to cut off from Indian Territory. On the contrary, the title of the Indians to this land is indisputable, going back beyond the erection of Texas into a member of the Union. A more utterly unjust and baseless claim has seldom been brought before Congress, and it cannot be allowed without flagrant and shameful violation of treaty rights and complete justification of the Government of the United States.

It is indeed perfectly apparent that so audacious a land-grabbing plot would never have been conceived but for the fact that the intended victims are Indians, and therefore deprived of the means of protection and redress open to American citizens. No doubt it has been calculated that political pressure could be brought to bear upon Congress on behalf of Texas, and that, as the Indians had no counter-influence to appeal to, the job might be managed. The Interior Department, however, has come to the defence of the Indians, and has repeatedly demonstrated the injustice of the scheme; and until now Congress has not yielded to the importunities of the land-grabbers. It is to be hoped that the favorable report made on this bill will not be allowed to secure its passage, however. It is a thoroughly bad and improper measure, and Congress cannot afford to make the country responsible for so disgraceful an act of dishonesty, and so wanton a breach of faith, as it is intended to bring about.

## SPRING PLANTING IN THE PARKS.

If any inquiring citizen would like to see the burial place of some of the money appropriated for the parks, he has only to step into Union Square and look about him. The Commissioners saw fit to dispense with a superintendent of planting, and there is now an opportunity to learn how planting is done without intelligent superintendence. Bare poles big enough for clothes-line supports, but so crooked that no householder would tolerate them in his back yard, are stuck thickly about wherever there is a sunny opening on the turf. Maples and elms and other spreading trees which need fifty feet at least for their development are bunched together in some places with a scant space of from six to ten feet between them. Fortunately the great bulk of these mutilated specimens will die, so that it can be said for this planting that it will not be so permanent and irreparable a defacement of the parks as the average improvements of the Commissioners turn out to be.

No doubt the same skillful hand which planted the trees massed the shrubbery about the retreat on the east side of City Hall Park. This so-called screen being some eighteen inches high does not hide much, but there may be a screen there in ten or a dozen years if the plants chance to live. Were these shrubs grown in the celebrated Park nurseries? And did the dishevelled and moribund bedding plants in the smaller parks originate in the same place? If the inquiring citizen will compare these puny specimens with the bedding in Trinity Churchyard or Gramercy Park he will learn the difference between the work now done by the city's gardeners and that accomplished by private corporations.

The ignorance and inefficiency displayed in matters small and great are enough to encourage the hope that something will be gained if the Governor should sign the Park bill now before him. The bill does not give all the people asked for, but it puts an end to the present Board, and any change must be for the better. As it is, there is nothing safe. Serious changes in the design of Central Park are meditated. New entrances, new roads, drained lakes, monuments of vulgarity at conspicuous points—all these are threatened, and the jobs are to be let out to tinkers and journeymen. Just what is to be done no one can discover until the devastation begins. A bill which abolishes the existing Board has one redeeming feature at all events.

The case of Carpenter, who killed his wife on the street in this city the other day, appears to be one in which a hideous crime could have been prevented by the exercise of a little common sense. The man was well known to be murderously disposed. He had just finished a term of imprison-

ment for stabbing another woman whom he mistook for his wife. The wife herself expected that he would attack her as soon as he was free, and applied to the police for protection. She was told, however, that nothing could be done unless the man committed some overt act of violence, and the result was that he was permitted to stab her before the police interfered. Had he been arrested on his wife's complaint, as he ought to have been, the murderous knife would have been found upon him, and would have justified his detention. There was ample ground in his past career for suspecting him of homicidal intentions, and no harm could possibly have resulted from taking the precautions which were suggested. Those who refused to arrest the man when such a step would have been of some use can hardly feel comfortable now.

Butler chooses to be an unsuccessful free-trade candidate for President, rather than an unprotected manufacturer of bunting. Such self-abnegation is rare.

The Bishops in the House of Lords have done themselves credit by making a gallant though ineffectual stand on behalf of the bill to prevent pigeon shooting matches. The Archbishop of Canterbury made a strong speech on the bill, in which he dwelt upon the fact that in pigeon matches a great number of birds have to be cruelly mutilated to make them fly in a particular direction. The appeals of the Bishops in the name of humanity had no influence with the sport-loving Peers, however, and they threw out the bill by a majority of thirty. This bill is getting to be as regularly recurrent as the one for the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, and it wins strength slowly every time it is brought up. It is somewhat curious that a Parliament which has already prohibited vivisection in the alleged interest of science—that is to say, in the teeth of the strongest affirmative argument that can be produced for the practice—should refuse to prohibit vivisection when practiced for mere idle amusement; that is to say, under conditions which make a rational defence of it impossible. The love of sport in this case is plainly stronger than humanity or the regard for consistency.

It is said that when the recent panic in Wall Street occurred, and there was a great deal of what Mr. Wemmick would have called "portable property" being carried to and from the banks and brokers' offices, the police undertook to keep the professional thieves out of the neighborhood. And yet, to the casual observer, the "Street" appeared as full as ever.

## TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

## A BRILLIANT RACING SEASON.

D. D. Wilber, of the *Brooklyn Race Association*, is an enthusiast that the racing season will be a very brilliant one. At Monmouth Park we have been making extensive improvements. The entire track has been widened and newly graded. Some idea of the work can be got from the fact that we used more than fifty-five thousand cubic yards of earth. We have also added ten acres of land to the park, located at the end of the track. New stands have been built, and we can provide for more than two hundred more horses than we had room for last year. These improvements have cost the association about \$50,000. The purses, added money to stakes, etc., for the regular racing days of the coming season amount to about \$150,000. The season at Jerome Park will also be a good one. The stables there are all full, and there will be fine racing.

## GROWTH OF A GREAT THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, *Trinity Theological Seminary*, 35-11 First-st., New-York, which I came here to live more than a third of a century ago was in behalf of Union Theological Seminary. It was, I think, a plan for funds for the salaries of the professors. Shortly after that the seminary had its first endowment. Then \$100,000 was thought a sufficient sum to maintain it; now things have changed and it has a property value of \$300,000, and as good accommodations in its new buildings as any university in the country.

## STANDARD TIME AND NEW DIVISIONS.

Edward F. Boudell, *Standard Time*.—The standard time system works to perfection and we are delighted with it. Indeed, we have yet to meet any one who is not. The twenty-four hour idea seems to have played out. We had a rubber stamp made, when the standard was introduced, and were kept busy stamping the numbers from thirteen to twenty-four on the dials of ordinary watches, until the demand suddenly ceased, and now we are never called upon to do it. We have made no dials marking the twenty-four consecutive hours, because they are not wanted. It would be easy enough to do, for the watch would run just as fast as it does now, only it would require the addition of an extra wheel to make the hour hand go half as fast. We do not like the idea. If any change is to be made in marking the hours, it will be to divide the days, hours and minutes into hundredths. Under the present system it is no easy matter to compute time.

## NO INTERNATIONAL REFLE MATCH THIS YEAR.

Colonel John Ward, secretary of the National Rifle Association, writes to-day that he shall have no international rifle match this year. We were willing to undertake the responsibility of getting together and training another rifle team, but our British opponents seemed to think the undertaking would be too much for them. But next year there will be a match, and we hope by that time to be able to put a team in the field that will hold its own against the foreigners. In the interval our men will be able to pick up on long-distance shooting, at which the representatives of the British volunteers have beaten us heretofore. The season at Creedmoor has opened well and promises to be fairly successful. We don't get as much public support and recognition as we deserve, in view of the National importance of the work we have in hand, but we make the most of what we get and hope for better days.

## NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS.

J. O. Arnold, *narrow-gauge railway builder*, *Calumet, Ill.*—Narrow-gauge railways have proved a failure in many of the Western States, because the standard gauge has become so firmly established in this country. I suppose the narrow gauge would appear in the same manner as the broad six-foot gauge, or as the broad gauge, so generally in use throughout the South a few years ago, is disappearing. The standard gauge is an accident, which has been favored by circumstances. But the narrow gauge has several advantages in mountainous districts, such as that which the Denver and Rio Grande railways, which will hold its own against the standard gauge, and the comparative ease with which a narrow gauge road may be built and maintained for local travel has caused the construction of miles of railway that would otherwise never have been built. It has been an important agent in opening the interior of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and many of the lines have since been changed to the standard gauge. The Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis system of more than 500 miles of narrow gauge, but this line would not have been in existence now but for the narrow-gauge.

## PERSONAL.